

up and driven from the shelter of English leniency has per- hitherto to enjoy. The legis- lation, and affecting the country, must receive her attention before it can be made in the meantime our commerce is so full of horrors and con- tinues which have befallen the *China*, and their respective cap- tivity that Earl Carnarvon at the ungenerous insinuation of the *China Mail*. There is no part of Englishmen here to the Chinese otherwise than our lives and property are in than if we were in the Strand and it is really vexing to like the *China Mail* a slander upon us for which the slightest foundation. Our ed with Chinese prisoners and infected by Chinese pirates; Carnarvon will be just to his as well as "true to himself," assist Englishmen to defend against so-called "Oriental" which is developed in piracy upon the high seas within jurisdiction. We hope to find *China Mail* endorsing that

CHINESE AND THE ORDINANCES.

daily gaining ground, founded upon something like fact, that amongst the Chinese with re- cent ordinances is becoming powerful to affect the interests of native houses. The "act" portion of the commu- nity is resolved in attributing amongst the natives to that at those better informed are per- tained that the sole and entire the panic are the exaggerated rumours flying about, which some cases been artfully fanned to serve their purpose of the impression that a real ob- session on deliberate reasoning and on obtains amongst the Chinese at to this measure.

eyes of the Chinese the Stamp w understood by them, is doubt- less, but simply from their be- it is the hinges on which all the ances, framed for the security of property in this colony, turn, not aware, and their would-be- carefully refrained from tel- ling, that the Stamp Act has no to with the piracy ordinance, for than it has to do with the re- specting the Lock hospital— some inexplicable means they persuaded, by the bye, that it ed with the virtue and vice of in a way which one can hardly the columns of a paper read by and both sexes of the commu- idea is ludicrous in the extreme less injurious; and we com- prise at fluting that no mere ur- yet been taken by the Govern- emanate amongst the Chinese language, an exact transla- ordinances which it is purposed ne law. It may be objected a step would give the Chinese revise means to evade the now re- but such an objection is, on the futile. Translations by private some of the proposed ordinances in circulation, but of the great the Stamp Act, no translation private has, so far as we are been circulated. The very de- which traited upon His Excel- a Memorial against the act know what the charges were which they petitioned, and they ed their ignorance in an amusing question as to their know- ing it.

w of the evident alarm existing or but urge the necessity of publishing in Chinese not only translation of the act and its sche- an explanation of points which e to be misunderstood by the To allow rumours, false in them- calculated to sow distrust between the and the Government to remain in, is more than injudicious. Occa- sion to the Chinese to complain "equality" with Europeans, recognized in a case of a suffering the police code, is denied to the ill-timed and wealthy members of the, inasmuch as the English *China Mail* has afforded the full-st to all proposed measures, while ette specially intended for Chinese has been silent on every point of press to them and to their families.

FURTHER STUMBLING.

monthly summary prepared by temporary, the *Daily Press*, for tion of the home public, contains references to the movement in re the Act that are worth making a note e first suggests social disparage- an individual, so we will pass over it. In commenting on the public meeting the *Press* said Mr ing the Secretary for the Colonies the Stamp Act, made "a short- ly forcible and pertinent speech." summary we are told, "the only g" which was attempted proceeded- "important men." Of course, our- nary means to say that the only g" against the motion" came innumerate men, but as its matter Mr Bosman is unequivocally placed category. This is stumble No. 1. we came to stumble No. 2, which deal less pardonable. The sum- mays that the opposition raised to mp Act, caused the ordinance "as- mp passed" to become greatly mo- Now the original ordinance was "passed," in the sense in which a

stranger would understand our con- temporary's language. The form in which it was "introduced" was modified to the shape in which it was ultimately "passed," and His Excellency may fairly claim credit for having thus far acknowledged the validity of the opposition expressed against the original schedule. Stumble No. 3 involves our contemporary's character for veracity. The *Press* states that the memorial, to draw up which the committee was appointed on the 17th (when the "unimportant men" spoke) "has been prepared," but that it is "not yet ready." Is it prepared, really? If so, how is it that the committee appointed to prepare it, could not make it "ready" for transmission by the mail gone to-day? They have had nine days wherein to perform their work. What is there so pec- liar in it that its transmission by the middle mail of October is still only "pro- bable"? Why the culpable delay in a mat- ter upon which, according to the *Press*, the future ruin or prosperity of Hongkong depends? Our contemporary ought to have explained why the Memorial is "not yet ready." That might be easy enough to do, but we trust that the asser- tion that it is "prepared" is not more difficult of proof. Any doubt the public may have on that point can of course be removed by the production of the Memorial, either in our contemporary's columns, or (which is the proper course) by its presentation to a public meeting. We should like to have an opportunity of reviewing the Memorial some time before the middle of next month.

Stumble No. 4 is a very egregious blun- der. In what respect are the gentlemen who spoke at the meeting "unimpor- tant"? Are they altogether inferior in social status to all those who signed the Memorial? Are their oratorical powers defective by comparison? Have they not like passions to the *Press*? If we tickle them will they not laugh; if we prick them will they not bleed? What is the lover by which they must raise themselves out of their "unimportant" classification? Will the *Press* afford them a standard of judgment? How much must they con- tribute annually towards the cost of maintaining this "trading station," to entitle them to a recognition that seems to be accorded by our contemporary to every signer of the Memorial against the Stamp Act? It is a pity, perhaps, that these questions cannot be referred to a Club for an opinion. But they must be left to the decision of the public, whose opinion will probably be that our contemporary, in resorting to ungentle- manly sneers, has not strengthened its case against opponents whom it could not vanquish by argument.

THE CHINESE AND THE DOLLAR.

Our readers will doubtless remember that "but a few days since we called attention to the importance of taking some effectual measures to put the new dollars into cir- culation, if there was any intention on the part of the Government to make the Hong- kong Mint a paying speculation. Shortly afterwards the new dollars were made legal tender, but as it was, and is still left an open question whether they are to be considered as equivalent to, or the sup- planters of, the old and ill used "Mexi- can," the public, both foreign and Chinese, are at this moment in a state of uncertainty as to the position in which bullion trans- actions stand with regard to the law. Our attention has however been called to this subject more particularly by the fact that the new coins are already becoming chip- ped. We do not say this on hearsay. We have now one dollar in our possession marked with a Hong chop, and several dol- lars ornamented in the usual amiable way followed by the Chinese, have been shown to us by friends with a request that we would make public the fact that we are thus threatened with a return to the old system. It is difficult to express in suffi- ciently strong language the urgent neces- sity which exists for the Government tak- ing immediate measures to check this prac- tice. The objection to it is, so obvious in our eyes that it is unnecessary to enter into the reasons on which those objections are founded, but it may be interesting to state why the Chinese persist in thus defacing the new coin, and the causes, which result in their refusing, whenever practicable, to receive these coins even at an exorbitant discount. We have consulted several of the leading Cantonese silversmiths on the subject; and their opinions are worth con- sideration and may possibly have some weight with the Mint authorities.

"It must be recollected," say they, "that a coin, in Chinese eyes, is precisely the same as any other article manufactured from metal by human skill. The old Mexi- can dollars, from their want of sharpness in impression and general carelessness of make, were fully as easy to imitate as a brooch or any small article of jewellery, and the extreme cheapness of native labour makes it worth while for a Chinaman to spend an amount of time in "mashing," as the cant phrase is, that would ruin a sounder of the same profession in Eu- rope." It is however in debasing coin that the Chinese most excel. With us the "milling" of a coin affords protection to a large extent, simply because an enormous amount of delicate manual labour would be required to successfully imitate the pre- cision and clean cut of the Mi-ⁿ machine- ry; and the small profits to be derived in this pursuit (i.e. the substitution of a base metal in the centre of the coin) joined to the great danger of detection under our police system, go far to check any very ex- tensive attempts in that direction. With the Chinese, on the other hand, the tempta- tions to debase coin are greater than to manufacture false specimens. The peculiar training which the monetary system of China compels people to adopt to detect by sight and touch the difference between pure and false silver is but little in favor of illicit coining, while the most experienced shrewd may at times be deceived in the

value of debased coin so long as its origi- nal outer surfaces are left untouched. The Chinese silversmiths we have alluded to are unanimous in their certainty of being able to produce either a facsimile of the new Hongkong dollar, or as to deceive the uneducated judgment, or to debase any of the real coins with an almost certainty of passing them to the most "wide awake" shrewd, so long as the latter is prohibited from applying the only test which has been found effectual with the Mexican—a process which necessarily involves the deface- ment of the coin.

The great reason however for adopting chop marks is, that if a dollar bears the chop of any known Hong, and is found to be spurious, its value can be claimed from such Hong. It is useless to argue with them that chop marks are easier counterfeited than the dollars themselves. The system of "secure pigeon" is too strongly rooted in their ideas to be thus upset, and nothing but a stringent enactment will meet the necessities of the case.

"What we want," say the better in- formed Chinese, "is a coin which will almost certainly defy imitation or debase- ment; once given us that, and the coin will become popular throughout China—on its own merits." There are various desira- ble to this end. The edges, they assert, must be lettered and not milled. The size of the coin must be smaller so as to increase the expenditure of time necessary to debase it. (This would seem to imply that half dollars would be more popular than dollars, and smaller coins more so than either.) Many other practical sug- gestions would doubtless be made by Chi- nese experts, if their advice and opinion was solicited by the Mint authorities. In the meantime, however, if the present coinage is to be put into circulation two things are absolutely necessary—an ordi- nance compelling the sole use in Hongkong of the new coin after a certain period, to be calculated according to the productive capabilities of the Mint; and an enact- ment making any defacement of the coin, or rather any attempt to pass a defaced coin for its full value, a severely punishable offence. It is useless temporizing with a people like the Chinese; and were these measures once adopted there would in all probability be in a very short time a reaction in favor of the new unchopped dollar, which would result most favorably as concerns the fortunes of the Mint. Men- tioning we trust that the authorities of that institution will take immediate steps to ascertain the real causes of the unpopu- larity of the new coins amongst the Chinese, who at present in most cases floutly refuse them, or only offer (as was done yesterday) about ninety four cents for each dollar. The objections once clearly ascertained, measures should be taken to meet them, or the Mint will, as its enemies predict, be bought but an incubus on the financial resources of the colony.

THE PRESS AND THE STAMP ACT.

We observe that the Chinese issue of the *Daily Press*, of the 20th instant, states that "a protest has been forwarded to the Colonial Government against the Stamp Act by the High Portuguese authorities at Macao, inasmuch as many of the Macao merchants have branch houses at Hong- kong." It also states that "all the officials of the Legislative Council have signed their names [to a protest] but the au- thorities to put the law in force rests with the Governor and not with *Consuls*." The article in which these curious state- ments appear proceeds to add the original suggestion that, in lieu of the Stamp Act, Customs duties and tonnage dues be im- posed upon shipping "as is done in China," and that a levy of 11.5 per cent be imposed on rentals, which the political economist in a pigtail rightly thinks could produce a large annual revenue. We shall have a word or two more to say about our Chinese contemporary shortly. In the meantime, we desire to say a word or two about the leading article which appeared this morning in the ordi- nary English edition of the *Daily Press*. It is pitiable to see a public journal floun- dering about in such a sea of self-contradictions. The Chinese, it says, are in a state of "terror" augmented to an extra- ordinary extent," and then it goes on to say "That this terror is of an altogether unreasonable nature we freely grant. It is not an apprehension concerning the in- fluence of an injudicious fiscal measure upon commerce, it is a *ridiculous* belief that the government has designed a series of com- plicated regulations to be enforced by heavy fines with the view of laying traps into which the native merchants will fall."

Why does not our contemporary act honestly, and try to disabuse the minds of the Chinese of their "unreasonable terror," and of their "ridiculous belief?" Why not tell them that the Government have no design to render Hongkong unsafe or un- profitable to them? Recently we were threatened with an exodus of the Euro- pean merchants, but that being ridiculed out of court, we are told that the native traders are now joining on the chorus, "No can stay H-^{ong} kongerside," and that actually "some large Chinese Hongs will, it is said, be shortly removed to Foochow."

What "unreasonable" fellows they must be, according to the *Press*, if they make such a move through a "wild belief" that the Stamp Act will bear so oppressively on them. The fact is that our contem- porary is somewhat bewildered. Poor Stephen Blackpool, in "Hard Times," found it a hopeless task when he tried to understand the conditions of the social life that sur- rounded him, and he gave it up exclaim- ing, "It's a muddle; it's a muddle."

So it is with us, and with the public, in regard to our contemporary's utterances on the Stamp Act; they are "a muddle," a "muddle." But the "muddle" in this case is somewhat mischievous—through ignorance, we admit, but not the less mischievous on that account, as we shall be able to show to-morrow.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

OUR German contemporary, the *Omnibus*, contains in its last issue (23rd September) the following remarks on the coolie-traffic at Macao:—

"Occurrences in Macao present us once more with a fine illustration of the present state of the coolie-traffic, now legally estab- lished at that port, in which, unhappily, a portion of our German shipping is also engaged. A few days ago ten heavily-armed war-junks, despatched from Canton to act against the pirates on the West Coast, were compelled to take refuge in Macao, owing to the tempestuous weather; and the opportunity was availed of by some of the crew to take a look at the city. Only a part of these men returned on board their ships, inquiries on the part of their com- manders disclosing the fact that eleven of his fine fellows had been snatched up and were detained in the barracks for a voy- age to Havana or Peru. An energetic de- mand was addressed to the authorities for the surrender of these men, upon which seven were discovered in the barracks and given up, but four are still missing. The Mandarin has declared in a decided manner that he will not leave Macao until the men who have been stolen are surren- dered, and meanwhile he has written for further instructions to the Viceroy at Can- ton. It is by no means likely that we shall have the opportunity of learning what steps the Portuguese Government will take against the perpetrators in this case. The business is flourishing, and 80,000 victims are required for the present year. We are assured by respectable Chinese that it is dangerous to go out in the streets of Macao at night, and that individuals frequently disappear leaving no trace behind, never more to be seen by their relatives or friends. These are so called voluntary emigrants, whom, thanks to the right views entertained by the respective Governments, British, American, and Prussian ships are no longer allowed to carry, whilst vessels from other North German States and of Spain and Portugal are allowed to continue this traffic unhindered. It is to be hoped that, so far as German vessels are concerned, this will speedily come to an end."

Thus far our contemporary, whose hope as to the speedy restriction of the carry- ing trade of this infamous system we cordially echo; the more so inasmuch as (a fact well known to all who have devoted attention to the subject) its chief promoters are not far to seek. In these days of international co-operation how much longer are we to wait until the British and French and other respectable Governments of Europe will combine to put down with the strong hand this dis- grace to civilization and Christianity?

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

We have received an advertisement from a go ahead Tea dealer 'Julep Stewart,' which certainly argues acuteness in that individual worthy of Barium. It sets forth that "while three of the Fastest Clipper Tea Ships are necessary for us to add," anxious to receive the £1,000 offered as a premium to the Captain of the First Tea Ship reaching the Port of London, our over specu- lative merchants have transported, by "Over- land Route," 2,600 chests of the first pick- ings of the early Tea-buds of the new Season—thus beating the Clipper Ships at least two months,—doubtless expecting the heavy land carriage to be more than repaid by the extravagant price they anticipated to realize. This bold enterprise has proved a great failure. When this overland Tea Crop arrived, the markets were sick and burdened with heavy stocks—the merchants pinched with small balances and high rates of discount. It is an old saying, "It is all wind that blows nobody good." These rare Teas have been forced on the market and sold from 8d. to 10d. per pound below the first arrivals of last season. It is only necessary for us to add "what a course may be anticipated," that "William Stewart, the Tea Dealer," is the happy pos- sessor of these miraculously cheap teas and will sell them at a bargain. We have no means of checking his figures, but should imagine that even if true this attempt to "improve the occasion" will hardly meet the approval of the Tea Trade in China.

Evening Mail, Sept. 21.

DISTANCE as measured by time is rapidly diminishing between Hongkong and Great Britain. The *London and China Express* says:—"Telegrams from Hongkong to 22d July, via Galle, are in, being only 18 days en route, and from Shanghai to 16th July, via Kiachita."

Evening Mail, Sept. 21.

THIRTEEN years ago, as many of our readers will remember, a passage of 108 days from China to Great Britain was considered a good average one. The *Edin King*, we learn, has made the passage in 78 days from Foochow, having reached home on the 22nd August.

Evening Mail, Sept. 21.

WE are glad to see in the list of arrivals the names of the Hon. W. H. Mercer, Esq., and Mrs Mercer. His return has been happily timed to escape the greater part of the recent excitement about the Stamp Act. The news brought by to-day's mail respecting Colonel Sykes and the irrepre- sible "Mr Wang" case will again bring Mr Mercer's name prominently before the English public, and we trust that he will be as completely exonerated by public opinion from all blame on this occasion as he for- merly was by Lord Palmerston's Govern- ment.

Evening Mail, Sept. 21.

The consumption of Cotton Yarn is rapidly increasing in China. For the past six months of 1866, yarn was imported to the value of £2,155,377, as against £1,243,853 in the same period of 1865, and £1,022,244 in the same period of 1864. Other countries have failed to come up to their former standard, there being a great falling off especially in the imports of the article at Bombay and Calcutta.

Evening Mail, Sept. 21.

From private advices, dated Berlin, July 26th, we regret to learn that the average deaths from Cholera amounted to 200 per diem. It is very much feared that this dreadful epidemic is on the increase, and that before long the above figure will probably reach to twice that number. Most of the Capitals of Europe seem to be visited by this scourge at present.

Evening Mail, Sept. 21.

FIFTEEN thousand ten cent pieces (says the *Mercury*) were coined "on Thursday last," and our contemporary observes that this a "very good stroke of work." We should think so, and if the work was really per- formed in one day, our Mint is equal to any possible contingency it may be called on to meet.

Evening Mail, Sept. 22.

THE case recently decided before F. W. Mitchell, Esq. in which a Chinaman was fined \$250 for shipping boiled opium within the waters of the Colony, without paying the fees due thereon to the opium farmer, is of such importance that were it not under appeal we should offer a few comments upon it. Under the circum- stances, however, we refrain from so doing until the question be finally decided. We regret to observe that the same recog- nition of a well understood rule in journa- listic matters has not obtained in other quarters. The subject resolves itself chiefly into the question of territorial ju- risdiction,—and we shall have some re- marks ready when the final decision of the Supreme Court is made known.

Evening Mail, Sept. 22.

LADY ROBINSON.—The *Ceylon Times* con- tains the following interesting bit of news relating to this Lady. Sir Hercules was accompanied by Lady Robinson in his tour through the island; and our contemporary feelingly "expresses great regret that Lady Robinson should remain at Novera. Elias, instead of coming to Colombo during the Session of Council, and believe there are very urgent reasons why Lady Robinson's stay at Novera. Elias should be protracted"—reasons which will command the sympathy and approval of all good *Colonists*. The italics are our contemporary's.

Evening Mail, Sept. 22.

A LIBERAL VINDICTOR.—A free college, has recently been instituted at Canton for the benefit of Tartar youths, at the expense of the Acting Viceroy, who is himself a Tartar. The poverty of the resident military popu- lation prevents, as a rule, young men from obtaining thorough classical instruction, and the institution now set on foot is estab- lished with the view of affording such an opportunity gratis to some forty deserving youths.

Evening Mail, Sept. 22.

SINGAPORE AND THE STAMP ACT.—The *Singapore Free Press* is in error in saying that our "local papers have most unani- mously supported the non-introduction of the Act." Only one of the three local daily journals has adopted that course, and it is alone that has "directed somewhat dull editorial wit against harmless Singapore." As to the "native produce" of Singapore, which our local contemporary asserted re- moved it from the category of "trading stations" to which Hongkong belongs, the *Singapore Press* says—"Our trade would indeed be small were we dependent on the productions of Singapore alone for it."

That is quite correct, and so is the con- cluding observation by our Singapore con- temporary, that "The Governor, in a calm and gentlemanly letter, strongly opposed in every way the violence of the non-Stamp Act party." The people in the Straits seem to be unaware that they are exhibiting any "marvellous fortitude in bearing taxation" under the Stamp Act in operation there.

Evening Mail, Sept. 22.

THE Chinese Commissioner () having visited Holland, Denmark, and Russia, returned by way of Berlin and Cologne to Paris, and will proceed thence by the next French mail to China. Mr Hart leaves by the 10th Sep- tember mail.

Evening Mail, Sept. 22.

THE FIRST TELEGRAM FROM NEW YORK TO GALLE.—When the American Mission- aries landed in Ceylon fifty years ago, it little entered into their calculations that the island would, in the time of their successors, be in daily, almost hourly communication with the land of their birth. Yet so it is. A correspondent at Galle writes—"Cap- tain Simes, of the 'Emily Barrington,' tele- graphed from Galle to New York on the 1st inst., and has just now received a reply direct from America. Captain Simes telegraphed to his agents in London, and the Agents telegraphed to the owners in New York, and the owners telegraphed direct to Captain Simes in Galle."—*Colombo Observer*.

Evening Mail, Sept. 22.

A Mission has been organized by the Goor- kha Government to be dispatched to Pekin. The object of Jung Bahadur in doing this, is it is said, solely to obtain valuable pres- ents from the Emperor of China. In the year 1854 the noses of Goorkha Emperors were cut off by the Chinese Umbal, who- ever cut off the noses of the Emperors, where- upon the Nepal Durbar intended to wage a war against Tibet, and declared that the subjection of Nepal to China from that time for ever ceased, and the Goorkhas there- forth neither paid any more tribute nor ac- knowledged the supremacy of that country. The Goorkhas held this resolution for some years, when of late the Emperor of China, several overtures from the Umbal of Lhasa, inviting the Durbar to reestablish the rela- tions that formerly existed between the countries, and promising, upon the part of the Emperor of China, that any future mis- sions which might be sent to him by the Goorkhas should be received with high honor and consideration. This has sudden- ly changed the mind of Jung Bahadur, and he has accepted the Umbal's proposals.

Evening Mail, S p. 22.

WE have much pleasure in recording an instance of Parsce munificence towards Ceylon, which, considering that the liberal- minded donor is a merchant of Bombay, we well put the wealthy natives of our own country to the blush. A sum of 30,000 Rupees has been presented to the Govern- ment, for the benefit of Ceylon students, the interest arising from it to be appropri- ated towards the maintenance of a certain number of scholarships at the Medical Col- lege, Calcutta.—*Examiner*.

Evening Mail, Sept. 22.

AN important appeal from a decision of Vice Chancellor Kindersley came before the Lord Chancellor on August 8th. The decision is especially interesting to persons who happen to be at once shareholders and depositors in the Agra Bank. The appel-

Evening Mail, Sept. 22.

lant, Mr Grissell, is a shareholder in Overend, Gurney, and Co. (Limited). He holds 80 shares of 50l. each, on which 15l. per share had been paid, thus leaving him still liable for 35l. a share, or 2800l. at the utmost. In the voluntary winding- up of the company Mr Grissell was made a contributor. But he was also a deposi- tor to the extent of 16,000l., and he applied to the official liquidator to allow the amount for which he was liable to be set off against his deposit, and that upon the remainder he should be paid a divi- dend rateably as a creditor. The official liquidator refused, and Mr Grissell applied to the Vice Chancellor who laid down that the principles of the law of partner- ship applied to this case, and that Mr Grissell could not prove his debt as a depositor in competition with creditors not shareholders, and that he was not entitled to any dividend until all the other credi- tors had been paid in full. This decision strikes at the very root of the principle of limited liability, inasmuch as a "limited" company, would be placed in the position of a guaranteed company. The Court has reserved its judgment.

Evening Mail, Sept. 24.

A CHINESE DEPUTATION.—A Correspondent sends us the following paragraph, which we insert without vouching for its perfect authenticity, though we believe it has foundation in fact:—

TWELVE of the most respectable Chinamen, resident in this Colony, proceeded on Sat- urday last to the mansion of His Excellency, the Governor, to offer a proposition to the effect that they would pay out of their own means £120,000, the supposed deficiency of next year's income, to obviate the necessity of the Registration Ordinance being carried out. Whether His Excellency did not feel disposed to meet these gentlemen, or whether some thing else intervened to prevent the interview from taking place that day, deponent knoweth not, at all events no audience was given on the occasion. We understand, however, that the twelve Chinamen are determined to make the proposition to His Excellency on Saturday next.

Evening Mail, Sept. 24.

THERE was quite a mité of a steamer, 6 horse-power iron, cruising about the bay this afternoon. She belongs to the Ham- burg and London, which recently arrived here from the North Pacific, where, it ap- pears, she has been visiting a number of islands for the purpose of gathering natu- ral curiosities for the private museum of one of the magnates of the city of Ham- burg.

Evening Mail, S p. 24.

The policy of non-interference with the native states, which we are obliged to observe in the Straits, is a marked contrast to that which used to prevail in India in the days of the different Governor Generals, from Clive down to Canning. It forms by no means a favorable comment in comparing it, with what our Dutch neighbors are doing in Sumatra, where they are gradually swal- lowing the numerous pepper ports, and forcing the whole country to their rule, against the inhabitants and their rulers; while on the contrary, we bear with much annoyance and trouble our subjects are put to, contenting ourselves with apologies and indemnifications, which certainly is the wisest mode of dealing with half civilized people. Our merchants and traders carry on their speculations, in every part and corner of the Malayan Peninsula and the neighboring islands and ports of Sumatra. The Chiefs of these places, being scant of coin, are like so many Roderick Dhus. It requires indeed, great delicacy of tact and management on the part of our authorities, with such a policy, to keep the team well in hand; and so to act, as fully to pro- vide for the safety of British subjects and the growing commerce of the Straits Settle- ments. We have had difficulties with the subjects of Johore, with Tringuan, with the Laroot authorities, with the Rajah of Kud- dah and authorities at Lookoot and Kallang. But we have not like our neighbors, sent armed men and fleets to average any petty quarrels, which upon our subjects are the injury upon our commerce, our policy has been firm and consistent, and we have ob- tained our objects from the terror of our name—though our uniform good and friendly conduct towards the native states, which only a philosophic posterity may un- derstand, is construed by some, as cowar- dice and by others, as a mere mercantile policy.—*Penny Argus*.

Evening Mail, Sept. 24.

HAVING given extended currency last evening to some of the novel but valuable suggestion on the Revenue questions which have emanated from the sage who conducts the Chinese issue of the *Daily Press*, it would be a pity were we not to complete the picture by a rendering of the information he supplies to his less enlightened countrymen on subjects con- nected with the British Constitution. In the same article which contains his views on the benefit that would accrue from a substitution of Customs' and Tonnage dues for the obnoxious Stamp Act, the editor of the Chinese *Daily Press* ob- serves:—"To the Memorial addressed some weeks ago to the Governor, a reply was issued, not complying with the peti- tion it contained, but simply reducing in some degree the manifold and troublesome details of the Schedule; and the foreign- ers (literally, uncivilized foreigners) have now resolved on addressing a Memo- rial to the English Board of Revenue, praying that counsel may be taken with the Governor not to put the Ordinance in force. They are ignorant of the fact that this is a mere waste of pains. The Gov- ernor, in his rule over the Colony, has full powers to act according to his discretion, and the English Board of Revenue listens to no one's word but his. It is to be feared that matters will not turn out to the satisfaction of the Merchants. More- over, according to English law, when the fiat of the ruler of the State has once gone forth in important matters of policy, no change can be made."

With such accurate and intelligent statements as their guide, it is indeed surprising that, as our contemporary admits in his English issue, great excite- ment should prevail among the Chinese.

Evening Mail, Sept. 25.

In the course of some notes on the san- itary condition of that part of England known as the "black country," the *Lancet* remarks—"Wolverhampton and the neigh- bourhood appear to be as bad almost as Shanghai itself. Constant instances occur of a open doorless water-closet for a whole row of cottages; nay, very often a room, or even two, are built over the ash- heap." We cannot imagine how such pecu- liarities can remind the *Lancet* of Shanghai, and we expect it will receive correction in due time from those whose duty it is to shield the reputation of the "model settle- ment" from slander.

A CHINESE BILL OF FARE.

THE following is the bill of an official din- ner recently given at Canton. We publish it as a hint to acclimatization societies gen- erally whose practice it is, we believe, to dine once a year on entirely foreign dishes. "Lily bulbs, stewed with sweet sauce," or "stewed web-feet of ducks" might perhaps tempt a gourmand whose appetite is palled for want of variety. Preliminary: Almond Milk. First Course: Birds' Nest boiled in broth. Fried Fish. Shark's Fin. Stewed Duck. Entrées: Stewed pigeons eggs. Chestnuts stewed in sweet sauce. Second Course: Stewed Fish. Chicken stewed with bird's-nest. Roast Pork with vegetables. Stewed Sea-weed. Entrées: Dumplings stuffed with mince- meat. Lily bulbs stewed with sweet sauce. Stewed web-feet of ducks. Third Course: Roast Goose. (in pieces). Roast Pork (in pieces). Roast Duck (in pieces). Entrées: Dampings. Sweet cakes. Bam- boo shoots stewed in sweet sauce. Fourth Course: Meat broth. Pork dice with vegetables. Two other dishes of meat and vegetables. Finale: Boiled Rice Congee. Cakes and fruit in numerous small dishes. Wines: Shao Hing and Kao Liang.

Evening Mail, Sept. 25.

WE find in an evening London paper of Ang. 10, the judgment in the appeal case referred to yesterday, in which a share- holder in Overend, Gurney & Co. who was also a depositor, appealed against a decision of the vice chancellor preventing him from receiving balance of his deposit after pay- ment of calls. In giving judgment, the Lord Chancellor said the question depended on the Companies Act, 1862. The primary intention of that act was that the property of a company when wound up should be divided *pari passu* amongst the creditors according to their rights. The act appeared to make no distinction between creditors who were also members of the company, and therefore they were entitled to be paid *pari passu* with other creditors. With regard to calls which they had paid or were liable to pay, it was clear that the amount of call paid could not be set off against the debts, and to allow such a set-off would be con- trary to the whole scope of the act. The amount of any call due must be paid before a member of the company could be entitled to a dividend. He was of opinion that the order of the Vice-Chancellor must be af- firmed, and the motion refused, costs to be paid by the official liquidator out of the assets of the company. He added that Lord Justice Turner concurred. Lord Justice Knight Bruce also agreed, and the Appeal was dismissed. This judgment, it is said, will destroy the principle of limited liability in such undertakings; as while a shareholder is liable for the whole amount of calls, his deposit will be subject to the general di- vidend, and thus he may be mulct in both his capacities, as depositor as well as share- holder; but it seems difficult to contest the equity of the Chancellor's judgment.

Evening Mail, Sept. 25.

WE are in the habit, and rightly so, of protesting against the use of the villainous dialect known as "Pig Latin," but what will our readers think of the follow- ing specimen of legal phraseology (temp: 1600) published in "Dyers reports." "Pig- gin" French appears at this period to have rivalled the Pidgeon English of the present day.

"Richardson, C. J. de C. B. at Assizes at Salisbury in Summer 1831 first assault per Prisoner la condempne par Felony; que puis son condemnation, ject on Drickbat: a le dit Justice, que n'importe. Et par ceo immediately fui, Indictment drawn par Noy, envers le Prisoner, et son dexter manus ampute et fice al Gibbet, sur que luy mesme immediatement bange in pre- sence de Court."

Evening Mail, Sept. 25.

CAPTAIN PIXLEY.—We understand that this gentleman is a passenger for England in the homeward mail which leaves to-mor- row. For some months past, he has acted as Superintendent of the Sailors' Home, a position which he most effectually filled and which he has resigned, much to the regret of the Directors of the Home, in order to return to the mother country. Captain Pixley will leave behind him many friends who will always be glad to hear of his health, happiness, and prosperity.

Evening Mail, Sept. 26.

A N inquest was held yesterday before M. S. Tomchoy, Esq., and the following jury Messrs. Charles A. Gillian, Jas. Gardner, and Louis Gaup—on the body of Andrew Parkes, native of Ireland, late Engineer on board the Siamese steamer *Picconet* (sunk). Deceased was found by Constable 431 on Sunday last, about 12 o'clock, lying in a state of insensibility on the side walk of Queen's Road. He was taken to the Civil Hospital, where he expired two hours after arrival. Mr. Illingworth, of New Orleans, deposed—I am boiler maker at Messrs. Russell & Co.'s machine shop. I know the man who is dead. He was late- ly employed by me as an Engineer. I dis- charged him a short while since—and have never met him again, until I saw his body yesterday at the Civil Hospital. I knew deceased to be a drunkard. I had dis- charged him no less than

The "LUBRA" PIKAY.—There is a Chinese man at present detained at the Station. It appears he piloted the *Lubra* out to sea, and had also previously acted as steward on board of that brigantine. It is possible that through this individual some clue will be obtained that may lead to the apprehension of the late horrible tragedy. The murdered Captain's wife, we understand, as well she might be, is in a sad state of mental depression at the sudden and fearful bereavement that has befallen her and her children.

Evening Mail, Sept. 26.

We have not heard anything about the reply to His Excellency's Speech on the Stamp Act, to draw up which, for transmission to the Secretary for the Colonies, a committee was appointed at the last public meeting. Our own opinion is, that if each reply will ever be sent, from the sheer impossibility of making an effective answer to the arguments by which the introduction of the Stamp Act has been justified. If the committee had performed the duty assigned to them, they would, of course, have submitted the results of their labour to a third public meeting; but none having been called it may be presumed that the whole matter is now quietly dropped.

Evening Mail, Sept. 26.

SERIOUS LOSS.—Mr. George Bouchard, Engineer on board one of H.C.M.'s gunboats, came down very ill from Canton yesterday, and on his arrival here immediately proceeded to the Seamen's Hospital. Being unable to leave after his illness, he was left in the hands of a Chinese servant who had been upwards of three years in his employ to see that every thing was brought to him at the said Institution. Up to the present moment the boy has not made his appearance—and the probability is that he has left for parts unknown with his master's property, the total value of which amounts to the not inconsiderable sum of \$2,370. Amongst it there was one month's sight Bill on the Oriental Bank here for \$1,300; another six months' sight Draft on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for \$400; a large quantity of wearing apparel; and a large quantity of wearing apparel. Payment of the two bills has been stopped at the respective Banks, and strenuous endeavours are being made by the police to trace the faithless servant.

Evening Mail, Sept. 26.

SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE.—A private letter from Canton, this day's date, says:—Some passenger boats got in the *Kin-shan's* way soon after leaving her wharf at this. Two were sunk and many lives lost, some say 80, some more, a few say less, very serious every way. Heavy rain during the night with thunder, air much cooler this morning; thermometer during the night down to 77 at 8 a.m. 80.

Evening Mail, Sept. 26.

THE "LUBRA" PIKAY.—Eight Chinamen and one Chuananman were this morning placed at the bar in the Police Court, and charged by Assistant Superintendent Jarman with being suspected of being concerned in the piracy and murders committed on the 23rd instant on board the American brigantine *Lubra*. The nine prisoners have been arrested at different times and localities since the 20th instant by Inspectors Daly and Bulger. No examination took place, as Mr. Jarman asked for a remand, which was granted by the presiding judge Mr. John Whyte, until Thursday next the 4th of October.

"BETTY" IN PARLIAMENT.

On all British institutions there is probably none which proves so astonishing to the intelligent foreigners, who is popularly supposed to be perpetually taking notes in the strangers' gallery of the House of Commons, than the antics of the independent members, as they are called, who make humanity at large their special care and (literally) survey mankind, from China to Peru, by the aid of such limited mental vision as they have been gifted with by nature, with the deliberate intent of making and telling the most malignant designs and atrocious attempts with which they invariably credit the representatives sent (as they doubtless phrase it in their own minds, in imitation of old Sir Thomas Wootton) to "lie abroad" on behalf of the British nation. Among these busy-bodies, whom eccentric constituencies return for the purpose (apparently) of wasting the time of the House of Commons, the irrepressible Colonel Sykes is the most prominent and most noxious. The latter adjective, indeed, is applicable only in the sense of the waste of time which is priceless in the deliberative assembly he bores; but there can be no question, unhappily, of his prominence, inasmuch as scarcely a mail arrives during the Parliamentary season without bringing some fresh outbreak of indignation, based on an utterly baseless rumour, or some baroque in the impressionable and senile warrior calls upon a Secretary of State to inflict signal punishment upon some distant subordinate for malpractices existing only in the malicious statements of secret informants, or even in the wildest aberrations of the electric telegraph. In most of the absurdities (to do full justice to the political Betty whom the hard-headed electors of Aberdeen appear to admire by force of contrast) in which Colonel Sykes has indulged of late years with respect to China, it is indubitable that he has addressed the House of Commons with statements which he brought forward in the absence of previous public contradiction. A better-informed and more clearheaded person would at once have detected them as altogether false or thoroughly distorted, but in the "painless subject" which he felt it his duty to bring before the notice of the House on the 3rd of August last, he simply reiterated unfounded statements made by himself (on what hidden authority can only be surmised) a year previously in the public papers, and completely disproved by official documents laid before Parliament at his own motion shortly after its assembling in the spring of the present year. Taking advantage, probably, of a change of Government, in the hope of pressing charges to some advantage which preceding Ministers had not only disproved but disregarded, Colonel

Sykes again brought forward what he calls the *Mo Wang* case, with the same redundancy of horrible but untrue detail, and the same suppression of the actual circumstances of the affair, which marked his statements made previously to the official inquiry he instigated and the report which ensued thereupon. The publication of the Blue Book containing full particulars, and the whole correspondence relating to the surrender in May, 1865, of How-yu-tien (mistakenly called "the Mo Wang") on the demand of the Chinese authorities, took place so recently, and was reported so fully in the press of this colony, that it is by no means necessary to refer farther to its contents, beyond calling attention to the remarkable fact that Colonel Sykes ignores it altogether, repeating in his recent tirade against Mr. Mercer and the Chinese Government the same ridiculous statements with which he sought to horrify a credulous British public twelve months ago. A very slight alteration would indeed bring the Colonel's speech within the bounds of veracity, just as a similar change has been proposed for the amendment of the Apostles' Creed and the Ten Commandments; inasmuch as, by inserting a "not" before all his positive statements, and deleting that monosyllable from his negative assertions, the facts of the case would be tolerably well set forth. Our readers may amuse themselves, if they please, with this reconstructive process; on our part, it suffices to draw attention to the absurdities and fictions with which the House of Commons is deceived, the ignorant violence with which public officials are assailed for a just discharge of their duty, and the pertinacity with which the derisive laughter of the civilized world is called forth by political Betties, well-meaning enough, but ungifted with the faintest glimmer of discrimination, whose vagaries, suited to and harmless at an Exeter Hall tea party, are deeply disgraceful among the debates of a national Assembly.

From our LONDON Correspondent.

London, 10th August, 1886.

The all absorbing topic at present is Cholera, and how to meet its ravages. The provinces have had their share of the epidemic, though but in a slight degree, as it has, by the last reports, decreased in Liverpool, and has entirely disappeared from Southampton. A visit, on the increase, as the numbers of deaths, not including those from diarrhoea and English Cholera, for the last four weeks ran up from 32, 346, 904, to 1083, and though this morning's reports show a less number of cases in the East of London than last week, still a new district, Westminster, has been attacked. A curious atmospheric phenomenon is just now attracting the notice of scientific men in connection with this epidemic. A mist, of a bluish colour, has been hanging over Greenwich for the last few days, and is not affected by wind, as during a rather severe gale this haze remained in *status quo* over the district where there were Cholera cases. It seems that a similar mist was observed at Varna at the time of the Crimean War, and in the West Indies before the outbreak of Cholera in 1864. Dr Cooper, principal medical officer to the Great Western Railway, communitated to me in a letter to the *Times*, and adds that the same thing was noticed also in St. Christopher, in three different spots, and that the first case of Cholera occurred five days subsequent to this appearance. It has also been noticed in Nottingham and the South of England. In France, this disease is diminishing and has almost entirely disappeared from Marseilles, owing perhaps to the prevalence for the last fortnight of a violent storm in the Mediterranean. In St. Petersburg, too, the epidemic had decreased, and last week the Metropolitan celebrated a "Te Deum" at the Vladimir Church on account of the decrease of the plague; since its outbreak, 7,191 cases occurred, of which 2,194 proved fatal.

England is very busy just now, thanks to the energy of the much reviled Tory Government, in properly equipping both army and navy. By the end of the year the first will have a large number of breech-loading rifles ready for service. It is rumoured that Mr. Snider, whose invention has been adopted for converting the present service pattern Enfields, is suffering from paralysis, said to have been greatly accelerated by the worries and anxieties caused by his uncertain and harassing relations with Government. Mr. John H. Hanson, of Huddersfield, claims the invention of the principle of firing a gun by means of a needle suddenly penetrating an explosive substance fired in the cartridge. It was patented in 1843, in the name of Golden and Hanson, and as far back as 1846, two guns were forwarded by Mr. Golden to the King of Prussia for private inspection. Almost at the same time that the efficiency of breech-loaders has been proved, by the results of the Austro-Prussian War, an inventor steps in to neutralize them. According to a Brussels paper *Le Nord*, a Mr. Charles Bernard, the inventor of the "invaluable carb," subjected himself to what, if true, was certainly a good test of the value of his invention.

At the Belgian Tir National, in the presence of a large number of marksmen, Mr. Bernard, putting on his capote, a long flowing garment, at a distance of a hundred yards, stood the fire of a cavalry carbine loaded with three grammes and a half of powder and the conical orrillance ball of that arm. After receiving the ball innocently on his breast, the inventor threw it back to the spectators, and took off his coat, refusing a view of it, as he had not yet had his invention patented. Should this report prove a true one, Mr. Bernard's fortune may be considered as made. I should think.

Hardly had the session of the French Chambers come to an end, and all power of debate and danger of remonstrance thereby removed, when an Imperial Decree, dated from Vichy the beginning of the present month, put an end to the existence of the "Courrier du Dimanche" as a measure of general safety. One was not aware before that such men as Eugene Pelletan, St. Marc Girardin, Jules Simon, Prince Albert de Broglie, Victor Constan, Alphonse Karr, &c., all more or less its contributors, were enemies of their country. The real crime of the doomed journal is supposed to have been the reproduction, in June last, of the famous memorial to Charles X. in 1830 on the restrictions of the liberty of the press, and which ultimately cost that monarch his throne.

There has been some anxiety felt in France as to the health of both the Emperor and the Prince Imperial, who, a short time ago, was stricken by a fall while at his gymnastic exercises, but is said to be better now. The various surmises as to the reason of the Emperor's sudden return to Paris from Vichy are all set at rest by this morning's news of the Emperor's health, and the restoration of the frontiers as they existed in 1814. Great regrets are expressed by the English community in Paris at the rumoured retirement of Lord Cowley, who since 1831, with one or two very short intervals, has represented England with the different Governments of France has seen since that period.

We were all rather startled last night by the news of a Fenian invasion of the Shetland Isles, which this morning turns out to be a casual but clever hoax played on the "Scotsman," which paper had published a full and detailed account of a landing and carrying off of four principal inhabitants of the island of "Uist," of whom three were returned to their houses, upon giving bonds for £1000, and the last one retained as a hostage. Mr. Stephens, the late Head Centre, is not likely to trouble the island, at least just now. Fenianism, a great man among the Fenians, has lodged his in "Uist," mistaking his bail, for a debt of \$4000.

So far certainly, the Atlantic Cable is successful, and at £1 a foot, (and the company will not take a message of less than 20 words) it ought to prove a remunerative speculation. For instance the King of Prussia's speech, forwarded through the cable by the London correspondent, cost him, as he is said to have put (that paper £1,000). I won't vouch for the truth of it; but a private commercial message transmitted to New York a few days ago cost the London firm \$800. Electricians not connected with the Atlantic Telegraph Company, are beginning to find out that no cable yet invented will be able to withstand the corrosive influence by the salt in Paris, produced a piece of the Dover and Calais cable, which after 5 years' immersion, had been entirely corroded. On the other hand, the portion of the 1865 cable, still submerged, and to pick up the Great Eastern left Newfoundland yesterday, is proved by the electricians in Valentin Bay to be in a better state of preservation than when it was laid down a year ago. The cable now at work, which on first laying, could only send 3 words a minute, has increased in conductivity to such a degree that the rate is now at about 144 words a minute, which is calculated, at the present price, to bring in £1,500,000 a year.

There has been a wild attempt at blowing up the houses of Parliament. A few mornings ago, several packages of gunpowder, about 25 lbs. in all, were found by the police on duty at the gateway of the House of Lords, with some slow-match attached, partly burnt out.

Count Bismarck is about to be rewarded, say the Berlin Papers, for all his labours and the recent triumphs of Prussia, all attributed to his genius, by the title of Prince and Duke of Lauenburg. Amongst the deaths lately, two deserve some mention, that of Catherine Luttrell, the last of the family of the Great Reformers, and the daughter of the only son of that family, who became a Roman Catholic upon the Reformation; and that of Don Manuel Matamoros, at Lausanne, aged 80 years. This gentleman was the Spanish Protestant, so long imprisoned in his native land.

The ex-Confederate States privateer Sumter has just arrived at Hull, to be engaged in the cattle-trade with the Continent. Patronage comes in rather queerly to Lord Derby's government. The Bishopric of Meath vacant; and the recent death of the Marquis Camden places a garter at their disposal.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The following is the concluding portion of the letter from our Paris correspondent:—

Italy is we hear about to contract a fresh loan, and we shall not doubt soon see the Parisian market inundated with Italian securities. It is not likely that this loan will find many amateurs, as the sympathy for Italy has gone down with a run of late, in France. Great dissatisfaction is being found at the Tuileries with the conduct of Victor Emmanuel; his pretensions are regarded every day; not so much with the version of Venice he now demands the Italian Tyrol.

There is a great deal of grumbling in Italy at the bungling of Admiral Persan, who it is said will be brought to trial for having been the means of sacrificing so many human lives at the naval combat of Lissa.

In Spain, the fall of O'Donnell has not made things better. Narvaez is as unpopular as the Duke of Uleja; even the king being said to crush the spirit of rebellion, which is still lurking in the capital, and in the provinces in general. It now only remains for Her Most Catholic Majesty (that bella to re-establish the inquisition and the Auto-da-fé) to make herself glorious in the pages of the history of Spanish of the 19th century.

Many of our Parisian speculators who have been such immense losers by the decline of public securities during the war are beginning to make themselves scarce. A few days ago one of our well known bankers left Paris for New York, and the probability is that the Atlantic cable will be the means of his finding somebody to meet him on his arrival in the land of freedom, which to him will for a few days prove a land of captivity as attendant his reshipment for the land where he took so many liberties with the money of his depositors.

The Transatlantic cable will be anything but welcome to the race of gentlemen who are in the habit of doing a good stroke of business in the way of fraudulent bankruptcies and the like, and it is to be hoped that the wonderful perseverance of our neighbours will be the means of making the wicked, trouble and beware, notwithstanding the predictions of Monsieur Robinet of the French Academy, who the other day spoke for many hours to demonstrate the fact that the cable will not be able to resist the corrosive action of the sea for more than a few weeks, and that the 900,000 francs which the cable cost might just as well have been thrown into the sea. This means of rapid communication will perhaps often very much take away from the interest of our correspondence, as you will get many a fact before we shall be able to send you the detail. May the laying of the wonderful wires which took place the same day as the announcement of the armistice be the harbinger of

peace to the old and new world. We hear that the Germans who have had other things to attend to, are now and seriously turning their attention to the works of peace, and that very great activity is displayed in order to make up for lost time. We already hear that Paris will be visited by several crowned heads during the time of the exhibition. His Excellency Majesty the Emperor Faustin I, best known in France under the name of Souleuvre, has already taken a furnished house on the Cours la Reine on the borders of the Seine; the building is fast rising out of the ground and the Champ de Mars is every day visited by thousands anxious to see the progress being made by the various workers.

Betty the lion tamer, who has caused so much pain and pleasure to the Parisians, has we hear inherited a princely fortune, and the consequence is that he now attacks more importance to his skin than hitherto, as he no longer intends appearing before the audience at the Cirque Napoleon.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. steamer *Rangoon*, with dates from Bombay to the 30th August, Galle 7th, Penang 11th and Singapore 14th Sept., bringing the European Mails of 4th and 10th August, arrived on the morning of the 21st. She was detained 3 days at Galle for the *Mongala* from Suva.

Some of the telegrams by the *Rangoon* have been anticipated by those brought in the *Amf* from Cadenata; she brings the following passengers:—

For Hongkong.—Dr Purvis, Mr. and Mrs. Mercer, Mr. and Mrs. Ray, Mrs. McCulloch, Mrs. de Marzani, Messrs. Cooper, Sasse, Kearns, Frideau, Evans, Gihart, and Deme.

For Shanghai.—Mrs. Long, Messrs. Barlow, Merchant, and Wink.

For Yokohama.—Mr. J. Pellatt.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

The following are the latest Telegrams to hand via Galle:—

London, August 25th.—Treaty of peace signed yesterday. Austria consented to cede Venice to Italy. Sardinia refused to abandon the Venetian.

The London *Times* has published an article severely condemning the conduct of Sir W. Mansfield. Considers Jervis fully exonerated.

August 27th.—The King of Prussia in reply to the address of the Chamber of Deputies stated that while acknowledging the right of the Chamber concerning budget, yet should conflict be renewed, Government would repeat previous course of action. Remainder of message unintelligible.

August 28th.—The difficulties between the United States and Mexico increasing. Treaty of peace between Austria and Prussia stated to be ratified.

Great reform demonstration at Birmingham.

August 28th.—Liverpool and Manchester Markets dull. 7½ Shillings 11/8, 8½ 14/.

August 29th.—The Treaty alliance between Prussia, Oldenburg and Austria. Prussian Treaty is merely amplification of the peace Treaty.

August 30th.—Tone of Liverpool and Manchester Markets dull. Discount down to six per cent. Bank of England returns show an increase in the reserve of notes equal to £325,000 and an increase in the billions of £400,000.

1st and 2d.—Discount remains at 6 per cent. Market for new Tens reported very dull.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(From the Home News of Aug. 3 and 10.)

The following names appear in the obituary of the week ending the 3d. In Her Majesty's Indian Army: Major J. Mac Vicar, Retired List, Madras Army—Colonel C. R. Hogg, Retired List, Bombay Army. Miscellaneous: Capt. F. E. Seymour—The Dowager Duchess of Northumberland. The Rev. Dr. Nicholson—The Hon. Adelaide Constance Plunkett—Sir James Wigram—The Hon. Lady Capel.

Baden, Darmstadt, and Saxe-Meiningen are endeavouring to obtain an armistice from Prussia. By the treaty with Austria, the independence of Saxony has been secured. Some severe engagements have taken place between the Bavarians and the Prussians. An armistice has been finally agreed upon. The Prussians have reduced the amount of their demands upon Frankfurt.

The Emperor of Russia intends to propose a Congress of the Powers that signed the treaties of Vienna.

Admiral Persan, who commanded the Italian fleet at Lissa, has been brought to court-martial.

The first stone of the southern embankment of the Thames has been laid.

Mr. Napier has declined his appointment of Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland.

Tennessee has been restored to the right of representation in Congress.

The Lord Mayor of London has entertained her Majesty's Ministers at a banquet.

Cholera is extending in New York.

Political riots have broken out in New Orleans. Martial law has been proclaimed.

Captain Tyler's report on the ground of the Anglo-Indian mails has been laid before Parliament. It recommends the abandonment of the Marseilles route for another by the port of Brindisi in Italy.

The Lord Chancellor, on appeal, has altered the order for a compulsory, to a voluntary winding-up of the Oriental Commercial Bank.

Baron Strathairn, formerly Sir Hugh Rose, has taken his seat in the House of Lords.

The King of Prussia in opening the Chambers congratulated the country on the success of the war, asked for a bill of indemnity, and called for the convention of a German Parliament. The omission of allusion to the friendly offices of the Emperor has given much offence in France.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week ending the 10th:—Lieut. A. F. Gerard, Cadre, 3rd Bengal European Regiment.—J. E. Stainhauser, Esq., Surgeon Major, Bombay Medical Service.

Miscellaneous: Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Jones, g.c.s.—Captain W. Baxter—The Marquis Camden, &c.—The Rev. Lord Basington.—The Hon. F. J. Pellow.—The Rev. J. W. Neale.

Deaths from cholera and diarrhoea continue to increase in London; but in a diminishing ratio.

Prussia has rejected the proposal of Russia for a Conference.

The Empress of Mexico has arrived in Paris.

Mace and Goss have fought again, Mace victor.

Warrants have been obtained by the American Consul for the seizure of seven ships in Liverpool alleged to belong to the Confederacy.

The approaching visit of the American fleet is hailed with enthusiasm in St. Petersburg.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The prorogation of parliament took place on the 11th August. Col. Sykes has called attention to the cruelties practised on the Mo-Wang. The Arabist papers (Leibniz Exchange question) have been again asked for. The report of the Mortality Committee is published, and Colonel North has called attention to it. The Committee sat 19 times and examined a large number of witnesses. In the report the excessive mortality the 9th and 11th regiments suffered from is set down partly to the unhealthiness of the season of 1865 and to exposure to heat and malaria on duty; but chiefly to deficiency of barrack and hospital accommodation and the overcrowding which resulted therefrom. The report however expresses no opinion as to who is responsible for this state of things. As regards the employment of Indian troops the Committee are unanimous in recommending it in the strongest possible terms; and this is about the only practically useful suggestion in the report. The Hamburg correspondent of the *L. & C. Express*, writing under date of August 24th, says:—The Chinese Commissioner and party, after a visit of some days at St. Petersburg, left that city on the 22d July by railway for Berlin en route for Brussels. Owing to the absence of the King of Prussia and Count Bismarck from Berlin, they made but a very short stay there, and passed through Cologne on the 30th ult., after inspecting the celebrated establishment for making steel below belonging to Mr. Krupp, at Essen, Westphalia. When the Commissioner was at Copenhagen, before proceeding to St. Petersburg, he engaged a party of mining engineers, mechanics, and miners from Sweden to go out to Peking for account and at the expense of the Chinese Government. A few days ago a party of twenty-four of them passed through this city on their road to England, whence they will be forwarded to their destination. In the shipping list at foot will be found the departure of the Hamburg barque *Adler* for Shanghai. She takes out a cargo of 8,000 barrels of German manufactured gunpowder for the Chinese Government, which has hitherto made use of English powder exclusively. The contract was concluded with the house of Messrs. Schabert and Mueller of this city, and it is understood that a second cargo has been contracted for and will be shipped for the same destination in a few weeks. The quality gives satisfaction it will be a fine opening for competing with the English manufacturers of gunpowder, as the Germans can deliver it at a much lower figure.

In our last issue we were enabled to announce that new and powerful machinery was being dispatched for the use of the Hongkong Mint with the view to the production of a more perfect coin than that about which so many complaints have been made. In addition to this the present mail conveys to Captain Kinder an entirely new set of dies, not only for the dollar but for the smaller coins belonging to the series, and we can state without hesitation that they are a great improvement on those first sent out. The Queen's Head is an authentic likeness of Her Majesty, the lettering is sharp, well cut, and clearly defined, and the milling of the edge is quite perfect.—*L. and C. Express*.

In an obscure part of the Navy List for the current quarter there is a footnote, of which the following is a copy:—"Her Majesty's Order in Council of 9th May, 1866, directs that such captains as may have commanded, or may in future command, harbour ships on foreign stations, whether at the Island of Ascension, at Bermuda, the Cape of Good Hope, Jamaica, Hongkong, Rio de Janeiro, and who at the same time shall have had the superintendence and conduct of the duties of any of the said ports, shall be allowed to reckon the time so served by them as equivalent to time served in command of one of Her Majesty's ships."

The Atlantic Cable.

The following are the messages which passed between the Queen and President Johnson on the completion of the line:—

"From the Queen, Osborne, to the President of the United States, Washington.

"The Queen congratulates the President on the successful completion of an undertaking which she hopes may serve as an additional bond of union between the United States and England."

"From Andrew Johnson, the Executive Mansion, Washington, to Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The President of the United States acknowledges with profound gratification the receipt of Her Majesty's despatch, and cordially reciprocates the hope that the cable that now unites the eastern and western hemispheres may serve to strengthen and perpetuate peace and amity between the Government of England and the Republic of the United States."

The cable works to perfection, and improve every day. The communication is rapid and distinct at about 64 words, or thirty-four letters per minute, and messages are incessantly passing. The speech of the King of Prussia on opening the Chambers was telegraphed on Sunday in *extenso* to New York by the London correspondent of the *New York Herald* at the cost of about £1,000. The Atlantic Telegraph Company have announced that their charges for the transmission of Atlantic messages from any telegraphic station in Great Britain or Ireland to any telegraphic station in America will be at the rate of £1 a word—namely, twenty words or less, including names and addresses of sender and receiver, and the date, not exceeding in all 100 letters, £20, and for every additional word, not exceeding five letters, 20s. per word. The letters in all words, after the first twenty, will be counted and divided by five; each five or fractional remainder will be charged as a word. All messages in code or cipher will be charged double, and all figures intended for transmission must be written at full length, and will be charged as words.

A CAPTAIN ARABIAN dandy was ordered by his physician to follow a course of secluding at Dieppe. Arrived at that delightful bathing town, he ordered a machine and attendant, and went boldly into the water. He plunged in bravely; but in an instant came up puffing and blowing. "Faint," said he, "the sea smells so strongly; it will poison me. Throw a little eau de Cologne into the water, or I shall be suffocated!"

NATIVE MERCHANTS.

RELIVING on their innate sense of superiority to the Oriental races among whom they settle, foreigners are apt to pass upon them a too sweeping condemnation of inferiority, and to refuse them credit for qualities which they actually possess. In the case of Chinese especially,—seeing their utter ignorance of the appliances of modern science, and their apparent obtuseness to the advantages they confer; their dense ignorance of matters which, with us, every schoolboy learns as familiarly as his alphabet; and above all the corruptness which pervades every class from the regent to the coolie,—we have conceived a feeling of contempt which precludes appreciation of other qualities. Missing the energy and largeness of vision which characterise our own merchants, we are apt to overlook their patient plodding perseverance, the immense industry, and the innate attention to petty gain which characterises the people around us. Possibly from the very fact that their intelligence is directed into no other channel, the mind of the non-official classes in China is intensely commercial; and the inherent love of gain supplies, to a certain extent, that energy which is lacking from the temperament. With a weakness of which we are beginning to recognise the folly, we have allowed a system of plurality of servants to grow up, which fosters idleness and has no other advantage than increasing the number of our spoilers. And having thus succeeded in creating a vice and rewarding it, we too frequently record a verdict of indolence and stupidity against the whole Manchu race.

It is sufficient to turn our eyes to the minnow-pond, or even to look round Shanghai itself, to be convinced of the error. At the former, foreign merchants are awaking to the fact that the very trade which they have created is slipping from their grasp; and in this settlement itself, various branches of business directed entirely to the supply of foreign wants, are in the hands of the "lazy stupid" Chinese. In the five years which have elapsed since the opening of Chinkiang to foreign commerce, the annual trade of the port has risen to nearly £19,000,000, of which more than £13,800,000 are represented by foreign manufactures; the carrying trade to and from the port is almost entirely in the hands of foreigners; yet H. B. M. Consul, in his commercial report for 1866 says, "it is not too much to assume that, at the present date, nine-tenths of the whole of the foreign trade (or more properly speaking of the merchandise which passes through this place) are under the sole control, ownership and combination of Chinese." What is true of Chinkiang, is true also of the other out-ports. Awaiting of the facility for travel and cargoes afforded by the coast and river steamers, China merchants come from every direction to Shanghai, as an emporium, purchase their stocks of manufactured goods and re-sell them on their return, at a rate which precludes the foreign merchant from competition. Possessing all the advantages of direct intercourse with the consumers, and knowledge of their requirements and mode of trade; the native competes with a foreigner who has to work with all the cumbersome machinery of middlemen, on whom he is implicitly dependent and who recklessly rely on a per centage from every transaction as a means of making a nominal profit to a lucrative income. Working under these disadvantages, moreover, the foreigner incurs disproportionately higher expenses than his rival, to whom the least advance over cost price is welcome profit. These inconveniences, which are sufficiently serious in the case of an actual importer, become infinitely greater in the case of merchants working through commission agents, the amount of whose charges alone equals a profit which satisfies the native. It is unsatisfactory to be driven thus gradually from the field, by a race so far inferior in intelligence and enterprise to ourselves; but there appears no remedy for the evil unless foreigners will take the trouble to acquire, as far as possible, those advantages of direct and independent intercourse with the consumer, which the present system of the scale in favour of his native rival. When merchants are able to dispense with the mediation of a compradore who influences business in his own interests, and notoriously takes toll on every transaction—thriving when his employer fails—then, we may again be able to compete favourably with rivals who are hampered by none of these inconveniences.—*North China Daily News*.

FEUDATORIES OF CHINA.

The weakness of the present Chinese government becomes more apparent, when contrasted with the energy which enabled previous rulers to establish an unbroken supremacy over numerous nations, that they have not yet thought to assert their independence. Stretching along the northern boundary of India, the Chinese frontier was until very lately marked by the mountains of Teng-khi which divided it from the newly acquired Russian province of Khokand, and it is still uncertain whether the Emperor of China has or has not been revolted by the population of Yarkand which, a few months ago, had apparently succeeded in detaching their remote province from the empire. On the north-west it is only separated from the Kirghis by the range of the Tchingis, and still meets Russia along the whole Siberian frontier. Through Tibet, it maintains a nominal suzerainty over the Rajah of Bhootan, which brings its frontier into contact with our own; and though the Nepalese deny their dependence, it is believed that the hill state also continues to pay a tribute which was imposed on it by a Chinese army in 1792, after repelling an invasion of Tibet. Once a province of the Chinese empire, Coochin China still nominally acknowledges the superiority of the Emperor; an example which is followed, with probably more sincerity, by the little state of Corea. Lastly, even the last island kingdom of Lu-chin, whose retaining its independence purely feudal tenure from his powerful neighbour. As in the case of Corea, the succession is hereditary, but the recognition of the suzerain is necessary to confirm a new ruler on his throne. The personal services exacted in the middle ages in Europe, are however not required. Ambassadors are sent to announce the death and accession, and the Emperor deposes a monarch formally deposed from his rank. This ceremony has just been performed in the case of the last named principality. The King of the Lin-chin is dead, and two high officials named Wong-kwongka, and Chai-sing have been deputed to appoint his successor.

But the Emperor of China is not the only person interested in the new succession.

The King of the Lin-chin is not the only person interested in the new succession.

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SHANGHAI.

SHIP'S NAME U

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	PLACE RTO	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNEE OR AGENT	DESTINATION	INTERESTED DE-PART
Steamers							
Anna		A.M.S.T.	70	Apr. 12	H. Fogg and Co	Laid up	
China	Schroon	H. str.	25		Frustmann and Co	Laid up	
City of Natal	Mooney	B. str.	345	July 17	Dow and Co	Futchau	Early
Columbian	Stewart	B. str.	800	May 24	Storer and Co	Laid up	
Faust		- str					
Fel-lion		Chil.-str					
Fire Queen	Gray	A.M.S.T.		Aug. 18	Chinese Government	Laid up	
Ganges	Bernard	B. str.	1200	Aug. 22	Russell and Co		
Grete	Jodow	ru-str.	30		P. & O. S. N. Co	Laid up	
Heeshaw	(Monstock)	H. str.	30		Wm. Putna and Co		
Louise		Chil.-str		July 12	Capt. Farridge		
Nippon	Peake	B. str.	791	Aug. 15	Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Paw-loong	Atkins	B. str.	524	Aug. 15	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Qui-Quata	Chingley	C.-str.	800	July 12	Stephenson and Co		
Shan-yuan		B. str.	30		Chinese Government	Laid up	
Susacinda	Jayne	A.M.S.T.	1602	Aug. 18	Frustmann and Co		
Taxelos	Tubbs	A.M.S.T.	60	Feb. 19	A. Hoard and Co	Laid up	
Vulcan	Randall	B. str.	130	Aug. 12	Russell and Co	Futchau	Immed.
Wan-Loong-Fei	Merrill	B. str.	45	Sept. 10	J. H. Wignall and Co	Laid up	
Wampoa	McLeod	B. str.	15		Ore, Barnett and Co	Laid up	
Williamette		Chil.-str	176	Aug. 5	D. Sassoon, Sons and Co	Laid up	
					Chinese Government		
Sailing Vessels							
Abbott Lawrence	Lawrence	A.M.A.H.	1456	June 13	Order		
Acacia	Martin	B. bk.	381	July 16	Order		
Agamemnon	George	B. bk.	980	June 9	Jar., Matheson and Co	London	Early
Akindo	Scott	B. bk.	255	Aug. 10	John Thorne		
Albatross	Deppner	B. bk.	298	Aug. 9	Thompson and Co		
Ann Adamson	Hutton	H. bk.	504	July 19	Fraser and Co	London	Early
Antelope	Hale	B. bk.	1160	July 10	Ulythant and Co	F. or charter	
Antipodes	Woodroff	B. bk.	1210	June 26	Shaw Brothers and Co	London	Immed.
Arabia	Smith	B. bk.	529	Aug. 16	Order		
Arcturion	Lebu	B. bk.	517	Aug. 9	Thy and Co		
Aurora Australis	Todd	B. bk.	405	July 26	Shaw, Brothers and Co	F. or charter	
Banda	Morris	B. bk.	481	Aug. 4	Stead and Co		

Mengal	Per
Bolina	ku

Darmah	Fulton	B. sh.	1174	July 16	W. G. Livingston and Co	
Cadwain	Irving	B. sh.	1006	Aug 13	Shoeb and Co	
Earley	Jeffrey	B. bk.	507	Aug 14	W. H. Johnson and Co	London
Chalove	Assunson	B. bk.	509	Aug 14	Deary, Hubner and Co	
Chalove	Armstrong	B. bk.	509	July 7	Smith, Kennedy and Co	
Smith	Smith	B. bk.	506	Aug 14	Order	
Christopher Hall	Adley	Am. sh.	640	Aug 6	Auc. Hargr Co	
Christina Rankin	Stearns	B. bk.	340	Aug 10	Wm. Remie and Co	
Cingals	Nielson	B. sh.	759	Aug 13	Fraxar and Co	
City of Quebec	Hubb	B. sh.	653	Aug 16	W. H. Matheson and Co	
City of Quebec	Kenn-ton	B. bk.	357	Aug 1	Order	
Dartmouth	Elden	B. sh.	192	Aug 12	W. G. Livingston and Co	London
Den Behonding	Jensen	Da. sh.	922	July 9	Wm. Fustard and Co	
Dilpusend	B. bk.	624	July 9	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Duck	Lorenz	B. sh.	46	July 21	P. F. Canna and Co	Laid up
Dunkled	Toms	B. sh.	699	July 10	Smith, Kennedy and Co	
Edith Sanford	Mitchell	B. sh.	380	July 9	Order	
Erane	Erane	B. bk.	307	Aug 14	Siemens and Co	
Elizabeth	Box	B. bk.	442	June 9	A. R. Tibby and Co	F. or charter
Erland	McKenzie	B. bk.	607	May 12	Bornes Company	F. or charter
Euxine	Ward-r	B. sh.	398	May 11	A. R. Hubner and Co	Repeating
Erland	Hudart	B. sh.	713	Aug 13	Fraxar and Co	
General Calcutta	Richards	B. bk.	617	Aug 13	Fraxar, Creull and Co	
George Canning	Harris	B. bk.	411	Aug 30	Fraxar and Co	
Gtaly	Fulton	B. bk.	230	July 9	Smith, Kennedy and Co	F. or charter
Glenca	Went	B. sh.	180	July 19	A. R. Tibby and Co	
Golden State	Delano	Am. sh.	914	July 19	Olyphant and Co	
Helen	Kauden	C. sh.	315	Aug 13	Wm. Fustard and Co	
Hinge	Uu. sh.	430	Aug 13	Wm. Fustard and Co		
Huden	Nye	Am. sh.	292	July 20	Captain	F. or charter
Jane Mitchell	Bulman	B. sh.	711	Aug 18	Bornes Company	London
James & Joseph	Ernbarnam	Fr. bg.	145	Aug 5	Dent and Co	Early
John Bull	Good	B. bk.	248	Aug 1	W. H. Tibby and Co	
John Bull	Harris	B. bk.	484	July 7	W. G. Livingston and Co	Liverpool
John Bull	Currie	B. bk.	487	July 11	G. G. Livingston and Co	London
John Stanton, Jr	White	B. sh.	256	June 28	W. H. Johnson and Co	F. or charter
John St. Lawrence	White	B. sh.	256	June 18	Bornes Company	London
La Verge	Reujner	Fr. bk.	281	Aug 8	Theric and Co	Hakodadi

HONGKONG.

NAME.	RIG.	GUNS.	(H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT.
Accor,	store ship	—			Shanghai
Adventure,	c. Troop ship	4	400	C. L. Waddilove	Yokohama
Algerine,	st. gun-ves.	1	80		Hankow
Argus,	pad. stn. sloop	6	300	Comr. J. Round	Japan
Bastard,	st. at. g. b.	21	400	Lieut. Tonkin	Hongkong
Barroon,	st. atm. corr.	3	200	Capt. Boys	Hakodati
Basilik,	pad. stn. sloop	4	400	W. N. W. Hewitt V. C.	Japan
Bouncer, Steam Ord.	st. at. g. b.	3	60		Shanghai
Bustard,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Macquay	Japan
Cockchafer,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Howard Kerr	Hongkong
Comarcant,	st. at. gun. ve.	4	200	Comr. G. D. Broad	Japan
Coromandel,	gun. at. tender	—	150		H. kong for W. pao
Dave, Steam ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60		Hongkong
Drake,	gun-boat.	3	40	Lt. Hunt	Swatow
Firm,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Eaton	Hongkong
Flamer, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60		Ningpo
Forester,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. J. F. Stokes	Japan
Grasshopper	gun boat	3	60	Lieut. J. C. Patterson	Hongkong
Hardy,	st. at. g. b.	3	60	Lieut. Morice	Ningpo
Hanghy,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Singleton	Hongkong
Harcock,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Luard	Hankow
Hesper,	store ship.	4	150	Staff Com. Thain	Japan
Innocent,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. G. F. Nicolai	Japan
Jaspe,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. C. W. Johnson	Yokohama
Leven, Steam Ordinary,	gun-ves-el	1	80		Hongkong
Manila,	st. at. desp. ves.	—	70	Comr. R. Ryan (Master)	Shanghai
Melville, Naval Hospital,	hospital.	—		Lt. Bernard, M.D.	Hongkong
Opagnum, Tender to					
H. M. S. Princess	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Mainwaring	Hongkong
Charlotte,					
Ogroy,	st. g. vessel	4	200	Comr. Menzies	Hongkong
Pelorus,	st. atm. corr.	21	400	Capt. Haawell	Yokohama
Perasus,	st. at. sloop	17	200	Comr. Stevens	Amoy
Princess Charlotte,	Receiving ship.	12	—	Comdore Oliver Jones	Hongkong
Princess Royal, Bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Gen. Sir Vincent King, C. B.)	st. line of ba. sh.	73	400	Capt. W. G. Jones	Yokohama
Rattler,	st. at. sloop	17	100	Comr. Webb	Singapore
Rifleman,	st. Survey ves.	5	100	J. W. Reed	east of South China
Salama,	pad. desp.	1	250	Capt. G. Suttle	Nagasaki
Seylla,	st. atm. corr.	12	400	Capt. R. W. Courtney	Hakodati
Serpent,	st. desp. vessel.	4	200	Comr. C. H. Bullock	surv. serv. Japan
Shaney,	gun-boat.	1	80	Lieut. J. P. Keats	Ching-keang foo
Smp,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Powys	Tientsin
Starling, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60		Shanghai
Staunch, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60		Hongkong
Watchful, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60		Hongkong
Wesley,	st. at. g. b.	3	60	Lt. Doughty	Shanghai
Woodcock, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	40		Hongkong
Ycarus,	steam sloop	3	150	Comr. S. P. Townsend	passage out.

MACAO.

NAME.	RIG.	GUNS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT
Accorn,	store ship	—			Shanghai
Adventure,	c. Troop ship	4	400	C. L. Waddilove	Yokohama
Argus,	st. gun-ves.	1	300	Comr. J. Round	Hankow
Panther,	pad. stm. sloop	5	300	Comr. J. Round	Japan
Barroon,	st. atm. g.	3	60	Lieut. Tonkin	Hongkong
Basilik,	sc. stm. covrt.	21	400	Capt. Boys	Hakodati
Bouquer, Steam Ord.	pad. stm. sloop	4	400	W. N. W. Hewitt V. C.	Japan
Batard,	sc. st. g.b.	3	60		Shanghai
Batard,	gun-bunt.	3	60	Lieut. Maquay	Japan
Cochetla,	gun-bunt.	3	60	Lieut. Howard Kerr	Hongkong
Comoran,	sc. st. gun. va.	4	200	Comr. G. D. Brad	Japan
Comandel,	pad. at. tender	—	150		H. kong for W. pao
Dove, Steam ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60		Hongkong
Drake,	gun-bunt.	3	40	Lt. Hunt	Swatow
Firm,	gun-bunt.	3	60	Lieut. Eaton	Hongkong
Flamer, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60		Nagasaki
Forester,	gun-bunt.	3	60	Lieut. J. E. Stokes	Japan
Grosshopper	gun boat	3	100	Lieut. J. C. Patterson	Hongkong
Hardy,	ac. st. g. b.	3	60	Lieut. Morice	Ningpo
Haughty,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Singleton	Hongkong
Harvock,	gun-bunt.	3	60	Lieut. Luard	Hankow
Hesper,	store ship.	4	150	Staff Com. Thain	Japan
Insolent,	gun-bunt.	3	60	Lieut. G. J. Nicolau	Japan
Janet,	gun-bunt.	3	60	Lieut. C. W. Johnson	Yokohama
Leven, Steam Ordinary,	gun-vesel	1	80		Hongkong
Manila,	ac. st. desp. ves.	—	70	Jno. R. Ryan (Master)	Shanghai
Melville, Naval Hospital,	hospital.	—	10	Rt. Bernard, M.D.R.A.	Hongkong
Opussum, Tender to	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Mainwaring	Hongkong
H. M. S. Princess					
Charlotte,					
Oapry,	a. g. vessel	4	200	Comr. Menzies	Hongkong
Petorus,	sc. atm. covr.	21	400	Capt. Haawell	Yokohama
Peraeus,	sc. st. sloop	10	200	Comr. Stevens	Amoy
Princess Charlotte,	Receiving ship.	12	—	Comdore Oliver Jones	Hongkong
Princess Royal, Bearing					
the flag of Vice					
Admiral Geo. St.					
Vincent King, C. B.	sc. line of ba. sh.	73	400	Capt. W. G. Jones	Yokohama
Battler,	ac. st. sloop	17	100	Comr. Webb	Singapore
Rifleman,	sc. Survey ves.	5	100	J. W. Read	east of South China
Salamina,	pad. desp	6	250	Comr G. S. Wuttel	Nagasaki
Seylla,	sc. atm. covr.	12	400	Capt. R. W. Courtney	Hakodati
Serpent,	sc. desp. vessel.	4	200	Comr. C. H. Bullock	Sour. serv. Japan
Shaney,	gun-boat.	1	80	Lieut. J. P. Keats	Ching keang foo
Snip,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Powys	Tientsin
Starling, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60		Shanghai
Staunch, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60		Hongkong
Watchful, Steam Or-	gun-boat	3	40		Hongkong
dinary,	sc. st. g.b.	3	60	Lt. Douglas	Shanghai
Wesale,	gun-boat.	3	40		Hongkong
Woodcock, Steam Or-	gun-boat.	3	40		Hongkong
dinary,	steam sloop	3	150	Comr. S. P. Townsend	passage out.
ICarus,					

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